

SAYINGS WITH
COMMENT OR ILL.

DRAWER

6A

QUOTATIONS

71.2009.025.04965

Abraham Lincoln Quotations & Sayings Commentary

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.04965

1886

In his interview with the representatives of the Border States, held on the 10th of March, 1862, Mr. Lincoln had said that, as long as he remained President, the people of Maryland (and therefore of the other Border States) had nothing to fear for their peculiar domestic institution "either by direct action of the government or by indirect action, as through the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia or the confiscation of Southern property" in slaves. In that same interview, while making a confidential avowal of these friendly sentiments, he had protested against their public announcement at that juncture, on the ground that "it would force him into a quarrel with 'the Greeley faction' before the proper time." He twice intimated that such a quarrel was impending, but added that "he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided."*

It was no more than natural, therefore, that these Representatives, on the appearance of "the Greeley Letter," should have read between its lines a sup-

of the *Intelligencer*, to which Mr. Lincoln sent it for publication. The omitted passage—"Broken eggs can never be mended, and the longer the breaking proceeds the more will be broken"—was erased, with some reluctance, by the President, on the representation, made to him by the editors, that it seemed somewhat exceptionable, on rhetorical grounds, in a paper of such dignity. But it can do no harm, at this late day, to reveal the homely similitude by which Mr. Lincoln had originally purposed to reinforce his political warnings.

* McPherson, *Political History*, p. 211.

The True Lincoln Stories and the Master Story-Teller's Own Reasons for Them



HERE is nothing else in life or literature like the Lincoln story. There are many collections of so-called stories and "yarns" attributed to Abraham Lincoln. He once said of these that only about one in six attributed to him had ever been told by himself. This ratio has diminished, doubtless, since his death. The true Lincoln story is that which illustrates, illuminates or enforces a truth. His stories, torn from their surroundings, lose their point, their peculiar Lincoln tang, their sparkle, their very life. Lincoln's anecdotes shed gleams of light on many dark subjects. The best of them are those which throw light upon himself and his own quaint and original personality. That is the object of "The Lincoln Story-Calendar." Lincoln's early life is herein given in narrative form with an occasional illustration by the master story-teller himself. His later and more public career is illumined by flashes and gleams of Lincoln's wit and humor. It is interesting to note President Lincoln's own reasons for telling his many stories, as he stated them to Col. Silas W. Burt, late one night in the summer of '63, as given in "The Century Magazine" for February, 1907. Colonel Burt relates that one of the party then interviewing the President, at the Soldiers' Home, carelessly said:

"Mr. President, tell us one of your good stories."

"The President drew himself up and with great dignity addressed us, saying: 'I believe I have the popular reputation of being a story-teller, but I do not deserve the name in its general sense; for it is not the story itself, but its purpose, or effect, that interests me. I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others, or a laborious explanation on my own part, by a story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story, so as to save the wounded feeling and yet serve the purpose. No, I am not simply a story-teller, but story-telling, as an emollient, saves me much friction and distress.'"

Story Calendar
1910

den collapse" of Chase's own candid- nance; and I assure you, as you have as-
... and that "this was intolerable to sured me, that no assault has been made

QUOTING LINCOLN.

The Colonel had a bully time the other day reading to the reporters extracts from Lincoln's letters and speeches. This is the great advantage of a politician who is also a profound historical student. For anything that he does or refuses to do he can find a precedent in Lincoln or Washington or Louis IX or Thothesmes II. And it was with as much appositeness as glee that the Colonel produced a letter going to show that Lincoln, too, declined on one occasion to make an "explanation" which would only enable his enemies to have "a squabble and a fuss." It will be noted, however, that Lincoln wrote to McNeil, "I have made this explanation to you as a friend." From this the natural (if mistaken) inference would be that the Colonel had already made his own "explanation" to his sworn friend in the White House. Surely, D'Artagnan must have let Aramis know what he was about!

4/6 Marion
Feb 15, '92

It cannot fail, however, to occur to any one who recalls 1864, when it was a question of another Republican President being renominated, that the man who can to-day with most force and point quote Lincoln is not the Colonel but President Taft. For Lincoln also had a bitter and designing enemy in his own household. The Colonel ought really to refresh his memory in regard to Chase's efforts to undermine Lincoln and to wrest the nomination for the Presidency from him. In Chase's case, too, personal hostility to the President sprang partly from appointments to office. Nicolay and Hay record the facts in regard to Lincoln's restoration of Frank Blair to command in the army. This was in 1864, and Lincoln's biographers remark:

The result was most unfortunate in its effect on the feelings of Mr. Chase. He was stung to the bitterest resentment. . . . From that time he took a continually darkened view, both of the President's character and of his chances for reëlection.

We hear to-day many assertions that President Taft "cannot be reëlected." On this rock the Roosevelt League is built. But Chase was even more sure in 1864 that Lincoln could not be elected. That was one of the reasons which Nicolay and Hay assign for his own "quasi-candidacy," as they call it. For Chase, too, was for a long time able to say that "no man was authorized" to say that he would be a candidate against Lincoln. But in 1864 also there existed (in the Secretary's mind) an "emergency" which might lead him to consent to the use of his name in response to a "spontaneous demand of the people." While those hopes faded as the Baltimore Convention of 1864 drew nigh, Chase remained firmly of the conviction at that time that Lincoln's nomination was a "mistake," and that "the number seems to be increasing," as he wrote, of those "who will not support his nomination in any event."

Friends of President Taft, thumbing Lincoln's biography, might be excused for pausing with a smile at page 79 of the ninth volume. This sets down the fact that Mr. Chase's sentiments towards Mr. Lincoln, "as exhibited in his letters and his diary, took on a tinge of bitterness." It is added that "there was something almost comic in the sudden collapse" of Chase's own candidature, and that "this was intolerable to

Mr. Chase, who was deficient in humor." Lincoln's biographers also speak of Mr. Chase's "wounded self-love," which could "find no balm" in the President's steady march to renomination except in the assertion, which is echoed to-day in Rooseveltian circles, that through "the systematic operation of the Postmaster-General and those holding office under him a preference for the reëlection of Lincoln was created."

Yes, the man really to quote from Lincoln is Taft. It is to be hoped that the later President is able to be as cool and large minded as was the earlier in dealing with an insidious opponent. The movement for Mr. Chase against Lincoln long went on in secret and with the disclaimers and "not a word" with which we are to-day again made familiar. But finally the Pomeroy circular came to light, setting forth that Lincoln's election was "impossible," and coming out openly for the nomination of Chase. The publication of this circular in Washington on February 22 led the Secretary of the Treasury to write at once to the President, protesting that he had "never wished" that his name should be "continued before the public a moment after the indication of a preference for another" and asking Lincoln to say frankly whether there was "anything in my action or position which in your judgment will prejudice the public interests in my charge." Lincoln made a brief acknowledgment, and a week later wrote a letter which President Taft might well take as a model when he has occasion to address the Colonel in similar fashion. We quote some parts of it which show the mingled shrewdness and magnanimity of Lincoln:

My knowledge of Mr. Pomeroy's letter having been made public came to me only the day you wrote, but I had, in spite of myself, known of its existence several days before. I have not yet read it, and I think I shall not. I was not shocked or surprised by the appearance of the letter, because I had had knowledge of Mr. Pomeroy's committee, and of secret issues which I supposed came from it, and of secret agents who I supposed were sent out by it, for several weeks. I have known just as little of these things as my friends have allowed me to know. They bring the documents to me, but I do not read them; they tell me what they think fit to tell me, but I do not inquire for more. I fully concur with you that neither of us can be justly held responsible for what our respective friends may do without our instigation or countenance; and I assure you, as you have assured me, that no assault has been made

SAYINGS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Notable Quotations from the Great Emancipator, and Their Origin.

BY W. T. NORTON.

LINCOLN'S place in history as one of the great masters of English prose is conceded by scholars the world over. His unrivaled skill in formulating his ideas in apt epigrams and forceful phrases is likewise admitted.

It is also true that many of his aphorisms have become so incorporated in current language and literature as to be used by writers and speakers without being conscious that they were quoting from Lincoln. And by so much as his maxims and sayings have become common property in that ratio has the language become enriched and amplified. Especially does this apply to that class of the people, which includes the most of us, of which he said: "I think God must love the common people because he made so many of them." Few memorial day orators fail to counsel their hearers to consider the lessons of the war in the light of the second inaugural. "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Nor does he fail to quote from the Gettysburg speech the epithet of the soldiers who had given "the last full measure of devotion" that "government of the people, for the people, by the people may not perish from off the earth."

Earliest View of Popular Government.

It is interesting to note that while this definition of popular government is the one always quoted it is not Lincoln's earliest expression of the same idea. In his special message to congress July 4, 1861, he said: "And this issue [the so-called right of secession] embraces more than the fate of the United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether constitutional republic or democracy, a government of the people by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against domestic foes." This early expression of this fundamental idea of political perpetuity attracted no special attention; the second set a thrill of patriotism vibrating in every heart. The thought was no greater in the second instance than in the first, but it was more happily expressed, a remarkable instance of the illuminating power of appropriate diction.

This faculty of condensing an oration into an axiom, or of cementing separate truths into a mosaic of strength and beauty, gives Lincoln's writings and speeches the impetus which is drifting them into immortality. Only once, it would appear, did the mystical lore which inspired his utterances mislead him in a prediction, but when he said at Gettysburg: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here," he did not foresee that the world would ever remember what he said there, as the complement of what his soldiers did there.

Mosaics of Lofty Thought.

While this address and the second annual are the birthplace of the quotations from Lincoln in most common use, it remains true that they are but single pearls from clusters of equal brilliancy, each of these addresses being a mosaic of lofty thought and felicitous expression unapproached in English speech. In answer to a letter from Thurlow

Welles, complimenting him on this second in-

augural, Lincoln wrote a note of thanks. In

which he said: "I expect the address to

wear as well as anything I have produced,

but I believe it is not immediately popular.

Men are not flattered by being shown that

there has been a difference of purpose be-

tween the Almighty and them. To deny it

in this case, however, is to deny that there

is a God governing the world." This solemn

rejoinder to the practical politician to whom

it was written must have given him something to ponder over.

Lincoln's sayings and phrases are so growing

into the vernacular that it may be of interest to recall other expressions almost equally notable, and the documents or speeches in which they occur. We often hear the quotation: "Keeping step to the music of the union;" but not all who quote the like know that it originated with Lincoln. In his so-called "lost speech" delivered before the republican convention at Bloomington on May 20, 1851, he used these words: "Let us keep step to the music of the union." He repeated the same thought in his first inaugural when he said, with solemn cadence: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union."

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Passage from "Lost Speech."

This famous "lost speech," which so electrified its hearers by its flaming eloquence and its radical predictions that the reporters forgot to take notes, sounded the keynote of the Fremont campaign of 1856, which welded the various disaffected elements of several parties into an army of freemen, "highly resolved" to resist the further aggressions of the slave drivers on the liberties of the people.

Notice these prophetic introductory words: "Unless public opinion makes itself strongly felt, and a change is made in our present course, blood will flow on account of Nebraska and brother's hand will be raised against brother." Further on he said: "Be not deceived, revolutions never go backward. Slavery will endure no rest of reason or logic. Slavery yields nothing itself and gets all it can besides. Slavery is a violation of the eternal right. We have temporized with it from the necessities of our condition, but as sure as God reigns and school children read, that black, foul lie can never be consecrated into God's hallowed truth."

In speaking of the heroic and successful efforts of the early fathers to thwart the introduction of slavery into Illinois, he concluded: "And that is why this hall is a temple for freemen instead of a negro livery stable. We must highly resolve that Kansas must be free. [These words, "highly resolve," are repeated in the Gettysburg speech.] We must make this a land of liberty in fact as well as in name. We will say to the southern disunionists: 'We won't go out of the union you shan't.' There is both a magic and power in public opinion. That let us now appeal; and while, in all probability, no resort to force will be needed, our moderation and forbearance will stand us in good stead when, if ever, we must appeal to battle and the God of hosts."

This speech created the wildest excitement and enthusiasm in the convention. It marked the dawning of a new epoch. It was the most effective, in inciting public opinion, of any of Lincoln's speeches before the war.

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Epigrams Characterizing Slavery.

The fateful sentiment, "This government cannot endure half slave and half free," which became the broad text, with many amplifications and elaborations, of his great debates with Douglas, was first proclaimed by Lincoln before the republican convention at Springfield June 15, 1858, which endorsed him for senator, in these words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

In a brief expression on slavery, as early as 1854, Lincoln contrasted free labor with slave labor in a word picture of wonderful power. "Equality in society," he said, "beats inequality. We know that southern men declare that their slaves are better off than are hired laborers among us. How little they

know of what they speak. There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. Twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer. The hired laborer of yesterday labors on his own account today, and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow. As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share or to the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race. Free labor has the inspiration of hope. Pure slavery has no hope."

Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech in New York Feb. 27, 1850, awakened the eastern and middle states to his intellectual greatness. It was a clear cut, logical argument from first to last, without a jest or a story. It appealed simply to the understanding and moral sense of the people.

Horace Greeley, later the stormy petrel of the civil war period, wrote of it: "From the point of view of the canvasser (convincer) it was the best speech to which I have ever listened, and I have heard some of Webster's grandest." In this speech, dwelling on the

or wrong of slavery, he warned his hearers not to be deceived "by sophistical contrivances, such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong; vain as the search for a man who should be neither a live man nor a dead man." He concluded this address in these words: "Neither let us be blundered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons for ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Believed in Divine Guidance.

The last farewell to his fellow citizens of Springfield, as he left for Washington, in February, 1861, impressively illustrates the reliance on divine guidance which inspired his administration. The last two sentences of the farewell read: "Trusting in him who can go with me and remain with you, and everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To his care commanding you, as I hope in your prayers you will command me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

This spirit of consecration to the great work unto which he had been called is further exemplified in the closing sentence of his speech, a few days later, in Philadelphia, where his text was taken from the declaration, "all men are created equal." Speaking impromptu he expressed the fear that he had "said something indiscreet." But, he added, "I have said nothing that I am not willing to live by and, if it is the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

The future proved how prophetic were his words. In his first inaugural address, in speaking of the heresy of secession as a constitutional right, he really dispensed of the whole question in a few concrete sentences: "It is safe to say that no government proper ever had in its organic law a provision for its own termination. One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?" "Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy." "The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people and they have conferred none on him to fix terms for the separation of the states." To the southerners he said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the union, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it."

Telling Blows Against Secession.

Like the first inaugural, his message to the special session of congress in July, 1861, is filled with sentence arguments against the right of secession, such as this: "Our states have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the union by the constitution, no one of them ever having been a state out of the union."

Other axiomatic passages in reference to slavery and secession could be quoted indefinitely, but these two, from the second annual message, must suffice. "There is no

line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide." "Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue."

The intensity of Lincoln's conviction that he spoke words of truth and soberness is revealed in this sentence from the same message: "In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity."

Within a month after this second message came the immortal proclamation of emancipation, closing with these simple but sublime words: "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be one of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

In response to a serenade after his re-election in 1864, the president made a speech full of epigrammatic sentences such as this: "Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold." As showing his kindly, forgiving spirit; "So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

Indomitable Purpose Revealed.

In contrast with his gentleness of soul note his indomitable purpose as shown in the following extract from a letter to Secretary Seward in 1862: "I expect to maintain this contest until successful, or till I die, or am conquered, or my term expires, or congress or the country forsakes me."

The marvelous uprising of the north in response to his proclamation calling for volunteers showed that his confidence in the people was not misplaced. Speaking of it in his special message of July, 1861, he said: "The people will save their government if the government will do its part only indifferently well."

It may shock our reverential susceptibilities to know that our present slang phrase, "too thin," was used by Lincoln in this same state paper. Replying to the sophism of the right of states to secede he said: "The little disguise that the supposed rights to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin." The words as used by the president were not slangy, but may have originated the present use of the term.

This transcript of some of Lincoln's pertinent sayings cannot be better closed than by a few selections from the last paragraph of his second annual message, in which he advocated compensated emancipation on certain terms. He wrote: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present." "The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion." "As our case is new we must think anew and act anew." "We must disenthral ourselves and then we shall save our country." "In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free." "We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth." "The way [compensated emancipation] is plain, peaceful, generous, just; a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

One War at a Time.

Perhaps no single sentence of Lincoln's had a more pervasive influence than one of five words, uttered at a time when the country was seething with indignation over the course of the administration in yielding to the demand of England for the return of the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell, taken by an American man of war from a British vessel on the high seas, which demand though insolent, was in accord with international law. To the perspiring patriots, who were vexing the air with clamorous protests, the care worn magistrate simply replied: "One war at a time." That calmed the storm. The country interpreted his words to mean: "Be patient, fellow citizens, and we'll get even with that big bully later on." Lincoln knew human nature.

At the annual reunions of the various confederate camps and associations their orators grow splutteringly eloquent over the alleged righteousness and constitutionality of "the lost cause"—but they never descend from their pedestals to explain what the "lost cause" was. In this they are wise. They know it could not stand the test of logic or the scrutiny of an unbiased inquirer—especially of one who had read Lincoln's great arguments against secession and against the legal and moral right of slavery.

In the abiding value of the legacies they left to mankind three names among the immortals are emblazoned on the bill tops apart: Moses, St. Paul, and Abraham Lincoln—the great triumvirate of humanity.

Variant Bartlett's Life of Lincoln 10 editions.

The Anniversary of Lincoln's "Right Makes Might" Speech.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I notice that THE SUN and its readers are making a catalogue of the slips of the pen in "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations." There is an error on page 622 of the ninth edition which so far seems to have escaped the vigilance of your readers. It is said that the expression of Lincoln, "Let us have faith that right makes might," &c., was made in an address in New York city on February 21, 1859. The fact is the address was delivered in February of the following year and is perhaps the greatest speech ever made by Lincoln. I have not noticed whether the oversight was corrected in the tenth edition of Bartlett. The error as it appears in the ninth edition misled so careful a gentleman as the late Joseph H. Choate, although he was himself present and heard Lincoln's speech. At an address in Carnegie Hall a few years ago in honoring the memory of Carl Schurz, Mr. Choate gave the date of Lincoln's speech as February, 1859, and upon having his attention called to the slip he stated that his authority was Bartlett. In the printed copy of his address, however, the correct date is given. F. B.

NEWARK, N. J., February 26.

The mistake is corrected in the tenth edition of Bartlett, 1914. The date of Lincoln's address in Cooper Union there appears as February 27, 1860; and, by the way, to-day is the fifty-eighth anniversary of the occasion, and the fine sentiment remains as true now as it was then.

New York Sun 1918

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SHAW QUOTES LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—⁽⁵²⁾ To the Editor: Mr. Alexander is mistaken in supposing that he made a discovery when he ran across Mr. Lincoln's eulogy of Washington, as printed in your issue of Feb. 22. I have seen the quotation many times and have used it on several occasions. Major Fleming called my attention to your issue because some years ago I had asked him if he knew where it could be found. Mr. Alexander seriously weakens the speech as made by Mr. Lincoln by misquotation. The sentence, "on that name an eulogy is expected," should read "no eulogy is expected." Again, he misquotes when he says, "In solemn awe we pronounce the name." Mr. Lincoln never bungled the English language. He was addressing an audience and said, "In solemn awe pronounce the name."

The speech was made on Feb. 22, 1842, before the Washington society at Springfield. That was the first temperance society in the world, and Mr. Lincoln's speech on that occasion on temperance has never been excelled. It is well worthy of a place in the columns of The Register.

Leslie M. Shaw.

Lincoln Lives

He Lives in Spirit Through His Words and Example.

Here Are Some of His Teachings.

New York American

ACROSS the void of years the spirit of Abraham Lincoln still offers teachings wise and safe.

Almost 79 years ago, addressing a temperance society in Springfield, Ill., he said something that extreme reformers yet need to hear:

"When the conduct of men is to be influenced, persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion, should ever be adopted. It is an old and true maxim that 'a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.'

"So with men. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. His heart is the great high-road to his reason.

"On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned and despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and his heart; and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw.

"Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own best interests."

All his life Lincoln climbed the heights by aid of this staff. His place in history depends less on his appeal to the mind, keen and clear though that was, than upon his marvelous mastery of the human heart.

Ten years earlier, in his first public address, made when he was only twenty-three, he thus laid down the law of mental honesty and progress:

"Holding it a sound maxim that it is better only to be sometimes right than at all times wrong, so soon as I discover my opinions to be erroneous I shall be ready to renounce them."

Thirty years after the date of this youthful utterance, under the heavy burdens of the Presidency, with the nation's very life at hazard, in his reply to a petulant letter from Horace Greeley he repeated the thought, showing how steadily he held to his matured policies:

"I shall try to correct errors where shown to be errors and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views."

His rebuke to a shiftless friend who wanted to borrow money for a trip to the foot of the rainbow has become classic, is applicable to every age, but has especial significance in view of prevalent restlessness:

"If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere. Squirming and crawling about from place to place can do no good."

However, it is his counsel upon public issues that has widest value. He put in a sentence the whole meaning of democracy when he said, in the debate with Douglas:

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

A truth which applies in more fields than politics.

The true rule of effective association he stated in the same debate:

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

For troubled times what advice is wiser than this?

"We must not be led by excitement and passion to do that which our sober judgments would not approve in our cooler moments. * * * In grave emergencies moderation is generally safer than radicalism."

Yet by moderation Lincoln did not mean timidity. For he also said:

"Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

He, too, could be radical, though wonderfully kind and patient. What utterances are more radical than these:

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it,

World Turns Anew to Lincoln For Wise Advice in Its Emergency

Great Emancipator's Maxims on Many Themes Recalled as Moral Issues He Raised Come Again into the Thoughts of His Countrymen.

By Everyman 2-14-12
The 113th anniversary of Lincoln's birth falling at the time when Congress must take up the disarmament conference treaties has aroused a renewed interest in the great Emancipator's sayings. The records are being searched for everything that may bear upon the question that is uppermost in men's minds today.

The friends of the treaties are fond of drawing parallels between the question of international peace and the solution Lincoln found for the slavery question. A great deal will probably be heard of this material in the debates that are coming up in the next few weeks.

Incidentally his utterances are being widely used in pulpit and rostrum campaigns to popularize the government's attempts to enforce the prohibition laws. It is urged that he was an out-and-out prohibitionist and that he believed it could be brought about only through federal action.

HIS MANY MAXIMS

Mr. Lincoln's writings are, in fact, as full of wise saws as the sayings of Poor Richard, and a collection of them presents a very imposing appearance. Simple and direct as the man himself, they went right to the heart of the matter, with no beating about the bush or circumlocution.

Practically every school boy is familiar with the two greatest classics from his pen, the Gettysburg address and the letter of condolence to Mrs. Bixby. It is not possible to find anywhere two finer specimens of the English language at its very best.

Some of his maxims are equally well known, such as his "You can fool some of the people all of the time and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time," and "The Lord must love the common people, he made so many of them."

LIST OF PROVERBS

A recent compiler has prepared a new list of striking sayings that are not so familiar. Some of them follow:

Freedom is the last, best hope of earth.

Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

Calling a sheep's tail a leg doesn't make it so.

Wealth is a superfluity of what we don't need.

Disenthral ourselvess, then we shall save ourselves.

When you can't remove an ob-

flower where I thought a flower would grow.

Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself.

If all that has been said in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice. God bless the women of America.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent.

A man has no time to spend

Discourage litigation. There will still be business enough.

God bless my mother! All I am or hope to be I owe to her.

Be sure you put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.

When you have written a wrathful letter—put it in the stove.

Suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation.

Never get between the woman's skillet and the man's axehelve.

Shakespeare was the best judge of human nature that ever wrote. It is better only sometimes to be right than at all times to be wrong.

If men never began to drink they would never become drunkards.

Don't shoot too high—aim low and the common people will understand.

I do not think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.

Gold is good in its place, but loving, brave, patriotic men are better than gold.

Would you undertake to disprove a proposition in Euclid by calling Euclid a liar?

I am like the boy that stumped his toe; hurt too much to laugh and too big to cry.

Meet face to face and converse together—the best way to efface unpleasant feeling.

I want it said of me that I plucked a thistle and planted a

in quarrels. If any man ceases to attack me, I never remember the past against him.

The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiments of a Christian people and a due regard for the divine will demand that Sunday labor be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

I desire to see the time when education, by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise and integrity, shall become much more general than at present, and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate the happy period.

And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on earth—how proud the title of that land, which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those resolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species!

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present.

Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any rights, nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.

My boy, never try to be President! If you do, you never will be.

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.

Faith in God is indispensable to successful statesmanship.

Come what will I will keep my faith with friend and foe.

That some are rich shows that others may become rich.

Public opinion in this country is everything.

Is a man to blame for having a pair of cowardly legs?

I know I am right because I know liberty is right.

Let us have faith that right makes might.

Aphorisms of Abe Lincoln Are As Applicable Today As When He Spoke Them

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN years ago tomorrow in a little camp made of poles in Hardin county, in the state of Kentucky, the sun shone for the first time on the great soul of Abraham Lincoln.

What he was and what he came to be need no recital. What he did in preserving a nation needs no praise; it is its own monument. But at this time it is worth while, because it is profitable, to recall some of the things he said.

Lincoln was not a voluminous writer or a wordy and diffuse speaker. All that has been preserved of what he said and wrote could be contained in a volume of a few hundred pages, which could be read in a few hours.

We print below some of the things which would be in such a book and which seem most applicable to present-day conditions, to the hour's problems, to the questions about which Americans talk at their work benches with their fellow laborers, or at home with their wives and children.

Not all of Lincoln's wisdom was expressed in political debates or messages to congress. Much of it was in letters to friends, frequently to women, for with his great wisdom he knew that the minds of women are frequently more receptive than men's to ideas of justice and honor.

His idea of the duty of men toward women and particularly of husbands toward wives he expressed in a letter to Miss Mary Owens in 1837. Miss Owens was the young woman who made the mistake of refusing Lincoln's proposal of marriage "because," she said, "he was deficient in those little links which go to make up the chain of a woman's happiness." Writing to her before her refusal, he said:

Whatever woman may cast her lot with mine, should any ever do so, it is my intention to do all in my power to make her happy and contented; and there is nothing I can imagine that would make me more unhappy than to fail in the effort.

That is a sensible kind of a love letter, a fine sentiment for a young man who contemplates marriage, an excellent forecast of a happy union. Miss Owens made a sad mistake when she did not become Mrs. Lincoln.

But love affairs did not occupy much of Lincoln's time. He had other matters which seemed to him more important. He had already decided to seek political office. His first

political speech, while it was one of the shortest public addresses he ever made, gives a pretty clear idea of the kind of politician he had made up his mind to be. He was talking to the people of Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1832, and this is what he said:

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it is true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed by my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined.

The style in political speechmaking has changed considerably since then, as you may have observed.

Lincoln's reputation as public man and public speaker was largely local until he gained a national prominence by his masterly debates with Douglas. To pick out of those masterpieces of logic and eloquence one expression which stands out above the rest is a difficult task. But perhaps he said no truer thing in all that great array of truths than the one which most excited and disturbed his supporters:

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

Of this judgment, Lincoln said that if he "had to erase all of his life except one poor record" he would choose to save that speech.

The almost direct result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates was the choice of Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency, and there began with his first inaugural address such a contribution to economic wisdom and clear political thought as constitutes a national heritage. At that time he said:

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

Lincoln had faith in his government because he had faith in the people. He believed that right would prevail and that the only danger lay in the possible victory of might over justice.

A memorable speech in Cooper Union in New York he closed with these words:

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Such were the sentiments of him to whom every other American must bow as a superior. Such may well be the foundation stones of every American's patriotism.

National Republic, September, 1926.

What Lincoln Said

THE Baltimore Sun, deprecating the criticism by the National Republic of attacks upon America's laws and institutions, cites the opposition of Abraham Lincoln to the institution of human slavery. The Sun is scarcely so lacking in knowledge of the meaning of the word "institution" when applied to our form of government as to suppose that slavery was ever one of the political institutions of this republic. It was recognized, but not created by national law. Lincoln, however, had something to say relative to respect for law:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher of his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of his country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. * * * Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed from legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

A Selection of the Most Outstanding Passages In the Public Utterances of the Great Emancipator

By H. O. BISHOP

MUCH has been said and written since the passing on of Abraham Lincoln almost 58 years ago. Thousands of books have been written, and tens of thousands of speeches have been made on all sorts of subjects by all sorts of people. Do any of these thousands of books or speeches contain anything that equals the sane, gentle, patriotic, wholesome and lasting words uttered and written by the great Lincoln? The writer thinks not.

Seventy-five years ago—June 20, 1848—when Abraham Lincoln was a member of Congress, there were members of that body who wanted to tinker with the Constitution. In voicing his objection to amending the Constitution, Lincoln said:

"As a general rule I think we would much better let it alone. No slight occasion should tempt us to touch it. Better not take the first step, which may lead to a habit of altering it. Better, rather, habituate ourselves to think of it as unalterable. It can scarcely be made better than it is. New provisions would introduce new difficulties, and thus create and increase appetite for further change. No, sir; let it stand as it is. New hands have never touched it. The men who made it have done their work, and have passed away. Who shall improve on what they did?"

TRIBUTE TO THE DECLARATION

The following beautiful tribute to the Declaration of Independence, and the patriotic Americans who signed it, was given by Lincoln in a speech at Chicago, July 10, 1858:

"We are now a mighty nation. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about eighty-two years, and we discover that we were then a very small people in point of numbers, vastly inferior to what we are now, with a vastly less extent of country, with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men; we look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us and to our prosperity, and we fix upon something that happened away back, as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understood that by what they did it has followed that the degree of prosperity which we now enjoy has come to us. We hold this annual celebration to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it. And we go from these meetings in better humor with ourselves, we feel more attached the one to the other, and more firmly bound to the country we inhabit. In every way we are better men in the age and race and country in which we live, for those celebrations. But after we have done all this we have not yet reached the whole. There is something else connected with it. We have—besides these, men descended by blood from our ancestors—among us perhaps half of our people who are not descendants at all of these men; they are men who have come from Europe—German, Irish, French, and Scandinavian—men that have come from Europe

themselves, or whose ancestors have come and settled here, finding themselves our equals in all things. If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days of blood, they find they have none. They cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us; but when they look through that old Declaration of Independence, they find that those old men say that 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal'; and then they feel that the moral sentiment, taught in that day, evidences their relation to those men, that it is the father of all moral principle in them, and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood, and flesh of the flesh, of the men who wrote that Declaration; and so they are. That is the electric cord in that Declaration that links the hearts of the patriotic and liberty-loving men together, that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world."

COMPLIMENTS TO WOMEN

The women of America received this tribute from Lincoln in closing an address at a Sanitary Fair at Washington, in 1861:

"I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say, that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America."

From a speech made by Lincoln before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, in 1859, is taken the following interesting excerpt:

"A capacity and taste for reading gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others. It is the key, or one of the keys, to the already solved problems. And not only so; it gives a relish and facility for successfully pursuing the unsolved ones. * * *

"The thought recurs that education—cultivated thought—can best be combined with agricultural labor, or any labor, on the principle of thorough work; that careless, half-performed, slovenly work makes no place for such combination; and thorough work, again, renders sufficient the smallest quantity of ground to each man; and this, again, conforms to what must occur in a world less inclined to wars and more devoted to the arts of peace than heretofore. Population must increase rapidly, more rapidly than in former times, and ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil. No community whose every member possesses this art can ever be the victim of oppression in any of its forms. Such community will be alike independent of crowned kings, money-lenders, and bond-slaves."

"It is said an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to invent him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be appropriate in all times and situations. They presented him the words, 'And this, too, shall pass away.' How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of affliction! How solacing in the depths of affliction! 'And this, too, shall pass away.' And yet, let us hope, it is not quite true. Let us hope, rather, that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us, and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual social, and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

LINCOLN ON THE BIBLE

Responding to the presentation of a Bible by a negro delegation, in 1864, President

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Lincoln said: "In regard to this great book, we have but to say, it is the best gift God has given to man. All the good Saviour gave to the world was communicated through his book. But for it we could not know right from wrong. All things most desirable for man's welfare, here and hereafter, are to be found portrayed in it."

In his annual message to Congress, December 1, 1862, the President said:

"We cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

The admission of Kansas to the Union, in 1861, occasioned the raising of a new flag over Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Washington's birthday. Lincoln was present, and said: "I am invited and called before you to participate in raising above Independence Hall the flag of our country, with an additional star upon it. I propose now, in advance of performing this very pleasant and complimentary duty, to say a few words. I propose to say that when the flag was originally raised here, it had thirteen stars. I wish to call your attention to the fact that, under the blessing of God, each additional star added to that flag has given additional prosperity and happiness to this country, until it has advanced to its present; and its welfare in the future, as well as in the past, is in your hands. Cultivating the spirit that animated our fathers, who gave renown and celebrity to this hall, cherishing that fraternal feeling which has so long characterized us as a nation, excluding passion, ill temper, and precipitate action on all occasions, I think we may promise ourselves that not only the new star placed upon that flag shall be permitted to remain there to our permanent prosperity for years to come, but additional ones shall from time to time be placed there until we shall number, as it was anticipated by the great historian, five hundred millions of happy and prosperous people."

SAID OF HENRY CLAY

In a speech at Springfield, Ill., July 1, 1852, Lincoln said of Henry Clay: "Mr. Clay's predominant sentiment, from first to last, was a deep devotion to the cause of human liberty—a strong sympathy with the oppressed everywhere, and an ardent wish for their elevation. With him this was a primary and all-controlling passion. Subsidiary to this was the conduct of his whole life. He loved his country partly because it was his own country, and mostly because it was a free country; and he burned with a zeal for its advancement, prosperity, and glory, because he saw, in such the advancement, prosperity, and glory of human liberty, human right, and human nature. He desired the prosperity of his countrymen, partly because they were his countrymen, but chiefly to show to the world that free men could be prosperous."

On November 16, 1862, Lincoln issued this order to the fighting men of the country:

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of

the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. At this time of public distress—adopting the words of Washington in 1776—"men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father of His Country after the Declaration of Independence indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended. "The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

A LOAN OF \$80

One of the most remarkable letters ever written by Lincoln was addressed to his step-brother, John D. Johnston, in 1851, answering a request for a loan of eighty dollars:

"Dear Johnston:

"Your request for eighty dollars I do not think it best to comply with now. At the various times when I have helped you a little you have said to me, 'We can get along very well now,' but in a very short time I find you in the same difficulty again. Now this can only happen by some defect in your conduct. What that defect is, I think I know. You are not lazy, and still you are an idler. I doubt whether, since I saw you, you have done a good whole day's work in any one day. You do not very much dislike to work, and still you do not work much, merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of needlessly wasting time is the whole difficulty; it is vastly important to you, and still more so to your children, that you should break the habit. It is more important to them because they have longer to live, and can keep out of an idle habit, before they are in it, easier than they can get out after they are in.

"You are in need of some ready money, and what I propose is that you shall go to work 'tooth and nail' for somebody who will give you money for it. Let father and your boys take charge of things at home, prepare for a crop, and make the crop, and you go to work for the best money wages, or in discharge of any debt you owe, that you can get—and to secure you a fair reward for your labor, I now promise you that for every dollar you will, between this and the first of next May, get for your own labor, either in money or as your own indebtedness, I will give you one other dollar. By this, if you hire yourself at ten dollars a month, from me you will get ten more, making twenty dollars for your work. In this I do not mean you shall go off to St. Louis, or the lead mines, or the gold mines in California, but I mean for you to go at it for the best wages you can get close to home in Coles county. Now if you will do this, you will soon be out of debt, and, what is better, you will have a habit that will keep you from getting in debt again. But if I should now clear you out, next year you would be just as deep in as ever. You say you would give your place in heaven for \$70 or \$80. Then you value your place in heaven very cheap, for I am sure you can, with the offer I make, get the seventy or eighty dollars for four or five months' work.

"You say if I will furnish you the money, you will deed me the land, and if you don't pay the money back you will deliver possession. Nonsense! If you can't now live with the land, how will you then live without it? You have always been kind to me, and I do

not mean to be unkind to you. On the contrary, if you will but follow my advice, you will find it worth eight times eighty dollars to you.

Affectionately,

Your brother,

"A. LINCOLN."

TO MRS. BIXBY

No human being has ever written a finer letter than the one Lincoln penned to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, who lost five sons in the war:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam:

I have been shown in the files of the War department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

"Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
"A. LINCOLN."

During the presidential campaign of 1860, Mr. Lincoln said: "I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If he has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready.

"I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know that I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God.

"I have told them that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand,' and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Douglas doesn't care whether slavery is voted up or down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care; and with God's help I shall not fail.

"I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not read their bibles aright."

Relying to a man who asked for a sketch of his life Lincoln said:

"My early history is perfectly characterized by a single line of Gray's Elegy: 'The short and simple annals of the poor.'

ON THE TARIFF

On February 15, 1861, Lincoln discussed the tariff in an address at Pittsburgh, Pa., as follows: "According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various portions of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress; that consideration of the tariff bill should not be postponed until the next session of the National Legislature.

"No subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of the tariff. If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people, in a representative capacity, should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that, when the time for action arrives, adequate protection shall be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania and the corn of Illinois.

"Permit me to express the hope that the important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in the common benefit of a just and equitable tariff."

In the request for the pardon of a soldier who had deserted, it was shown that he was brave in battle, and had once been severely wounded. Taking up his pen, Lincoln wrote: "You say he was once badly wounded. Then, as the scriptures say that in the shedding of blood is the remission of sins, I guess we'll have to let him off this time."

While aboard the flag-ship Malvern, on the James River, the day Richmond surrendered, Lincoln said to Admiral David D. Porter: "Thank God that I have lived to see this! It seems to me that I have been dreaming a horrid dream for four years, and now the nightmare is gone. I want to see Richmond."

FAREWELL TO HIS FRIENDS

Lincoln's farewell to his friends, when he left Springfield on February 11, 1861, to go to Washington to assume the presidency is very touching. It was a rainy day. His old neighbors stood bareheaded in the rain down at the depot while their townsmen said:

"My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting to Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commanding you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The last public address was made by Lincoln on the evening of April 11, 1865, to an assemblage in front of the White House celebrating the fall of Richmond:

"We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart.

"The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained.

"In the midst of this however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. Nor must those whose harder part give us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked; their honors must not be parceled out with others.

"I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting the good news to you; but no part of the honor, for plan or execution, is mine. To General Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs."

The last verbal message given by Lincoln was to the miners of the West. It was presented through Schuyler Colfax, a member of Congress from Indiana, on the day of his assassination. Colfax was leaving for an extended tour of the West. The message follows:

"I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over the Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced.

"During the war, when we were adding a couple of million dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase of the volume of our precious metal. We had the country to save first. But, now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way."

"We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers, and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be a demand for."

"I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the West.

"Tell the miners, from me, that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation; and we shall prove, in a very few years, that we are, indeed, the treasury of the world."

"I Am Humble Abraham Lincoln"

Abraham Lincoln, sixty-eight years ago yesterday, the eve of his 52d birthday, said farewell to the people of his home town and started for Washington to assume the Presidency of the United States and to become its preserver at the cost of his own life.

The career which closed in tragedy and amid glory began in sordid poverty which was overcome by power of will, of courage and of self-discipline. The story of his youthful trials need not be recalled. Ambition led him to study, and honesty of character brought public confidence. In him was no deception. He never sought to appear other than he was. The trait marked him from his first entry into public life.

Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is the most widely known bit of writing in the English language. It is brief and striking. So, too, was the announcement of his first candidacy, for the Illinois Assembly, early in 1832. This deserves attention greater than has been given to it. Having just passed his 23d birthday, Lincoln said to his Sangamon County neighbors:

"Fellow Citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln.

"I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet —like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff.

These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same.

In another address soon after, he said: ". . . if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointment to be very much chagrined." He was disappointed then, but for only a year. After that commenced the public career of the man who could have said with truth on any day of his life: "I am humble Abraham Lincoln."

1929

tion next year.

REPUBLICAN.

Quoting Lincoln.

(Franklin Star.)

No person in our Nation's history is quoted quite so much as Lincoln. Seventy-five years after his first election it is interesting to know some of the things he said that are still widely quoted; things that are just as appropos today as they are in Lincoln's day.

"The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with buts, and ifs, and ands."

Lincoln wanted all good citizens to speak their views. He had the feeling that those who remained silent when false doctrines were being spread, were not true patriots.

"It is an old axiom and a very sound one that he that dances should pay the fiddler. Now, sir, if any gentleman, whose money is a burden to him, choose to lead off a dance, I am decidedly opposed to the people's money being used to pay the fiddler."

That is another of Lincoln's bits of philosophy just as true today as when it was uttered three-quarters of a century ago.

Fast.

(Montreal Star)

"Well, Johnny," said the uncle, who hadn't seen him for some time, "you are getting to be quite a big boy now, aren't you?"

"Yep," replied the kid, "pop says I'm growing like the public debt."—Montreal Star.

John Sulzer
1935

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

Abraham Lincoln said: *If you're for us, you're with us*
"I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burden."

The conspirators at Jefferson City who are trying to steal the governorship say that the privileges of Government are for them alone and that those who bear its burden have no rights in the matter.

Lincoln said:

"Among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot."

The conspirators at Jefferson City say that they will not bother to appeal from the ballot, that they will simply ignore it and the judgment of those who cast it.

Lincoln said:

"There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law."

The conspirators at Jefferson City say that when the people elect a Governor who does not suit the politicians' design, they will be a law unto themselves.

Lincoln said:

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."

The Jefferson City conspirators say that democracy to them is nothing more than a tight little oligarchy in which they are not only masters but absolute dictators.

Lincoln said:

"Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The Jefferson City conspirators say that might is their strength and that they don't care anything about "faith" or "duty."

Lincoln said:

"I shall try to correct errors where shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views."

The Jefferson City conspirators say that however wrong they have been shown to be, they will not yield, that they will stick it out to the bitter end and complete repudiation.

Lincoln said:

"Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you."

The Jefferson City conspirators say they are willing to take that risk if they can keep their hands in the State Treasury and their access to the public payroll.

Lincoln said:

"That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The conspirators say that freedom can go hang so long as government of the bosses, by the bosses, for the bosses is not interfered with in Missouri.

Lincoln and the Jefferson City conspirators—what a contrast on this day of homage to America's great man of the people!

2-12-41
Prophetic Words

To the New York Herald Tribune:

With the approach of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday it is well to cogitate upon some of his symbolic utterances which are as cogent to these critical times as they were in the crises of 1861.

While on his way to Washington for his first inaugural Lincoln spoke at Indianapolis, replying to the welcoming address of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great Governor.

The closing words of his address should be analyzed by all appeasers and obstructionists of the present Administration's foreign policy, for they are particularly applicable to our present position.

Lincoln said: "If the union of these states and the liberties of this people shall be lost, it is but little to any one man of fifty-two years of age, but a great deal to the thirty millions of people who inhabit these United States, and to their posterity in all coming time. . . . I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office seekers, but with you, is the question: Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?"

Recent history has shown the truth of these prophetic words, and proved that the appeasers of today are the prisoners of tomorrow.

DONALD CARR.

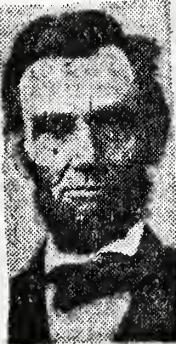
Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1941.

The Ages' Verdict--'He Was Humanity'

Quotations From the Martyred President Timely As His Anniversary Finds Us Again at War.

BY ADDISON PARKER.

A visitor in Washington last autumn, seeking sanctuary from the "tumult and the shouting," journeyed to the Lincoln Memorial where in deathless marble sits the sculptured figure of Abraham Lincoln. Here was serenity—a spiritual oasis in a desert of hard materialism. In the deepening October twilight the Washington monument could be dimly seen, and on beyond, faint and spectral, was the classic dome of the Capitoli. Somehow, in spite of doubts and fears, there came a renewal of faith in the American dream.



The figure of Lincoln in "HUMANITY" characteristic pose seated in the great chair brought back in panorama the tragic days of the Civil War. Again Lincoln stood at the east side of the Capitol on a chilling March 4, 1861, facing a divided country and closing his inaugural with the moving plea to his countrymen:

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the mighty chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature."

* * *

But the war came. Two and one-half years later we see him again standing on the battlefield of Gettysburg and hear him say with infinite humility:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated

to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

* * *

And again on March 4, 1865, when all about were signs of spring, and peace seemed near at hand, we hear Lincoln at his second inaugural speaking like a prophet of old to his people:

"The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh.' Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by one drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

* * *

Who was this rail splitter, circuit-riding prairie lawyer? What was there about him that makes him the outstanding figure of the modern world? His education was the most rudimentary, but he was the wisest man of his time. He avowed no creed, but his spiritual qualities were the essence of his greatness. He was of the South, but he led the North.

He laughed with Artemus Ward and Petroleum V. Nasby, but in his face were etched the sorrows and tragedies of his people.

Many eulogies have been pronounced upon him, much has been written to interpret his greatness, but the verdict of the ages will be that of the contemporary standing by his bier: "He was humanity."

Herb Wrenn
3/2/44

Retired Dec 25/45

Chillicothe

Orson Welles

How Lincoln Took Lad to the Circus

THE ARMY AIR SERVICE opened its first airway 24 years ago today. There's a new moon.

* * *

SOME WEEKS AGO, Winston Churchill had a little difficulty with a definition of democracy. (Some years ago, he said that democracy was "government by amateurs.") A number of editorialists have been striving to ease the prime minister's embarrassment by announcing that democracy is all kinds of things, and that no two democrats could ever agree on a single description of what it means.

The great man who was born 136 years ago today once wrote this in a letter: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."

I really think that all the decent people in the world would sign their names to that.

For Abe Lincoln there weren't any two ways about it; no compromise was possible. "Whatever differs from this," he said, "to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

And Lincoln also said, "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

* * *

ONCE UPON A TIME a long while ago, an ancestor of mine was crying his eyes out in the back parlor of the family house in Springfield, Ill. My maternal grandfather was nine years old at the time, and his heart was broken because he'd been forbidden to go to some sort of circus or traveling show. I think my great grandparents thought the entertainment was unsuitable for a child. At any rate, they'd given their final word on the matter and gone away on a visit. This was the blackest day in a little boy's life, or it would have been if Mr. Lincoln, who lived nearby, hadn't come to the window.

"Hi there, Benjamin," he called, with a great wink. "Want to come with me to the show?"

Benjamin allowed that he did, and Mr. Lincoln lifted him outside and they went off together to the circus.

* * *

MY LITTLE DAUGHTER Rebecca is almost old enough to use a cup, and when she does it will be the cup I used, and the one my mother used. It's marked. "Happy Birthday from A. Lincoln."

* * *

BESIDES BEING Lincoln's birthday, this is also the birthday of Charles Darwin and of the Republic of China.

Rhymes and Ripples.

LINCOLN'S DEMOCRACY

*"As I would not be a slave,
So I would not be a master."
In that sentence Lincoln gave
Simple words a meaning
vaster.
That alone, he thought, could
be
All the living heart and
spirit
Of the true Democracy;
Nothing less than that be
near it.
Down the line from Wash-
ton,
Who before made words so
bloom, or
Let God's truth so brightly
run
On the ripples of his
humor?*



*"As I would not be a slave,
So I would not be a master."
What a motto to engrave
On the voice bronze or
plaster!*

We are indebted to the *N. Y. Times Magazine* of last Sunday for this citation from the writings of Lincoln. The full text ran "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy—Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy." The quotation, the *Times* tells us, "one of Lincoln's most forceful statements on democracy, is believed to be a fragment from a letter written to a friend in 1858" . . . and we are indebted to Lincoln himself for the metrical cast of our little verses, his two lines being perfect in rhythm; which is not surprising when we remember that his "Gettysburg Address" is one of the greatest prose poems in our language.

The obit of a gentleman named Blizzard, printed in the

midst of one, in our favorite newspaper, carried the headline

BLIZZARD ESTATE \$391,000

"Concerning above," inquires Attention-caller A. P. Morgan, "should that sum be regarded as frozen assets or cold cash?"

COLD WAVE COMING BACK

—Headline in morn. contemp. And what we have been hoping for so many weeks is that we may read "going," instead of "coming," one of these days.

Sir: Since radio can be all things to all men, it is anyone's privilege to select for personal taste:

A pleasant thing about the radio,
Folks may change the air from mournful crooners' woe,
And seek a happy pleasure
In some philharmonic measure,
Or a Heifetz with his charming fiddle bow.
If election day draws near
In a Presidential year,
Tongues may pierce the ear
with fears about the vote;
Though we all are Uncle Sam's,
Yet we're free as puzzled clams,
To guess "who will be de lambs,
and who de goat?"

O. Wise

Sir: You may like this one.— In the Automobile Accessory Dept. of a large store is a sign reading

Toe Cables \$1.79

No doubt they mean Tow Cables but it came to my mind that maybe they sell them by the foot. Heh! heh!

Bill De Castro

• • •
Divorce among young married couples is increasing alarmingly . . . I blame selfishness and lack of proper schooling for all this wrecking of the Marital Train." —Chicago Judge

It isn't so much what they don't learn in school,
As lack of applying the old Golden Rule:
"To do unto t'other as you would be done by"—
That's what the Marital Train should be run by.

• • •
If on pleasure you are bent,
to whatever wild extent—don't forget that this is Lent!

TOM DALY



Congressional Record
February 12, 1953

office, a Member of the United States Congress, and as President of the United States.

As a native son of California, when a boy in the grammar elementary grades, I can clearly remember that Abraham Lincoln then became—and still continues—my ideal of American public life. I still remember that many times during my fifth-, sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade years in public school, when I would draw the rough outlines of the cabin of Abraham Lincoln on a piece of scratch paper instead of paying attention to the teacher's instructions or directions that she would come to my desk and crack my knuckles with her ruler, but I still seemed to possess during those early years in feeling it was more important to me to learn of Abraham Lincoln's early life than it was to get the highest possible grades in behavior in the classroom. For many years now, as an adult, it has been my continued pleasure and inspiration to be an active member of the Abraham Lincoln Group in the city of Long Beach, Calif., and for several years president of that group, and these latter years, while a Member of the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, and Eighty-third Congresses, I am pleased to have the inspiration of being a member of the board of directors of the Washington (D. C.) Lincoln Group.

As in years past I again urge that every time any of you, my distinguished colleagues in this Congress, have an opportunity to guide the time and attention of visitors to Washington to the Lincoln Memorial and the Ford Theater where Lincoln was assassinated and to the tailor shop across the street where he passed on, that you do so. Especially, my colleagues, see that the boys and girls of school or college age are certain to go visit these three historical places while they are visiting here in the Nation's Capital.

A large number of requests came to me during and subsequent to the Eighty-second Congress for copies of my remarks together with texts of the famous speeches and sayings of Abraham Lincoln which I called to the attention of the Eighty-second Congress and which were also incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that Congress. But for this Eighty-third Congress, on this historic birthday of Abraham Lincoln, I have enlarged upon the number of these sayings which I herewith incorporate with these remarks and believe that the large numbers of individuals and groups of individuals in our great Nation who are increasing their interest in and desire to have more knowledge about Abraham Lincoln will again be glad to have brought to their attention this text of Lincoln's sayings. There are many I did not include because I felt they were more generally known than most of these which I have this session of Congress included, such as the Gettysburg Address and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, one of the historical facts which I wish to call to your attention is the fact that Abraham Lincoln and his wife were the parents of four sons of their marriage, to wit:

Robert Todd Lincoln: Born August 1, 1843; died July 25, 1926.

Edward Baker Lincoln: Born March 10, 1846; died February 1, 1850.

William Wallace Lincoln: Born December 21, 1850; died February 20, 1862.

Thomas (Tad) Lincoln: Born April 4, 1853; died July 15, 1871.

I mention this because I believe this fact is known by very few people.

And as I did in a previous session of this Congress, may I remind you that—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS CONGRESSMAN

Abraham Lincoln was elected as a Whig of the Thirtieth Congress, March 4, 1847, to March 3, 1949, from the Seventh Illinois District, comprising the counties of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Logan, and Sangamon. He did not seek renomination in 1848.

While in Congress, Lincoln lived at Mrs. Sprigg's—this is the spelling in the Congressional Directory at the time; Ida M. Tarbell has "Spriggs's"—boarding-house on Capitol Hill where the Library of Congress now stands. Other Congressmen living at the same place were John Blanchard, John Dickey, A. R. McIlvaine, James Pollock, John Strohm, all from Pennsylvania; P. W. Tompkins, of Mississippi; J. R. Giddings, of Ohio; and Elisha Embree, of Indiana.

Some of Lincoln's colleagues in the House were Amos Abbott and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Howell Cobb, Alexander H. Stephens, and Robert Toombs, of Georgia; R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; and David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. Other Illinois Congressmen were Robert Smith, of Alton; John M. McClelland, of Shawneetown; Orlando B. Picklin, of Charleston; John Wentworth, of Chicago; William A. Richardson, of Rushville; Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport. The Senators from Illinois were Sidney Breese, of Carlyle, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Quincy.

Lincoln was appointed to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Mr. Speaker, I am frequently amazed and, yes, shocked to ascertain how very few Members of Congress of whom I make inquiry about it, have not yet taken the time to personally go to visit the famous Ford Theater where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and which is located at 511 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and is under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Likewise, I find that not many of them have gone right across the street to visit the famous tailor shop where he passed on after the assassin's bullet fatally wounded him. It was my pleasure as a Member of Congress to preside at a memorial service for him in that very room where he died following the assassin's bullet. Because the internationally famous Lincoln Memorial here in Washington is always one of the most beautiful and inspiring places to walk up the marble steps of and enter, I wish to very strongly urge that every Member of this House and of the United States Senate also, who have not yet done so, make it a point to take time at

Sayings of Abraham Lincoln as State Legislator, as Congressman, and as President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1953

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, each of the 6 years it has been my honor and responsibility to be a Member of this great legislative body, at the time of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, I have been favored by being granted the unanimous consent of you and my colleagues to give at least a few of my ideas about this great American who was also a Member of this House of Representatives, and also to put before you some of my favorite quotations and observations made by him in his lifetime, especially when he was a member of the Illinois State Legislature, a candidate for public

an early date to go and personally visit these three places so very close to the life and death of he who was inaugurated as President of the United States of America on March 4, 1861, and who was reelected President again in 1864 and who was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865, became deceased the next day, and remains being interred at Springfield, Ill., on May 4, 1865.

Sources: Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories, McClure; Words of Lincoln, Oldroyd; The Lincoln Treasury, Caroline Thomas Harnsberger; The War Years, Sandburg; The Prairie Years, Sandburg; Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln, Helen Nicolay; Herndon's Life of Lincoln, Wm. Herndon and Jesse Welk.

LINCOLN SAYINGS AS PREPARED BY CONGRESSMAN CLYDE DOYLE, OF CALIFORNIA, FOR EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Lincoln:

"The Lord prefers common-looking people; that is the reason He makes so many of them." (Washington, D. C., 1861.)

"I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me." (Address, Sangamon County, March 9, 1832.)

Lincoln's brief autobiography, sent to the Compiler of the Dictionary of Congress (June 16, 1858):

"Born, February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky.

"Education, defective.

"Profession, a lawyer.

"Have been a captain of Volunteers in the Black Hawk War.

"Postmaster at a very small office.

"Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature, and was a Member of the Lower House of Congress."

"This is not because I am not an educated man. I feel the need of reading. It is a loss to a man not to have grown up among books * * * but books serve to show a man that those original thoughts of his aren't very new, after all." (From Sandburg's War Years, circa 1858.)

"No one has needed favors more than I, and few, generally, have been less unwilling to accept them; but in this case favor to me would be injustice to the public, and, therefore, I must beg your pardon for declining it. That I once had the confidence of the people of Sangamon County is sufficiently evident; and if I have since done anything, either by design of misadventure, which, if known, would subject me to a forfeiture of that confidence, he that knows of that thing, and conceals it, is a traitor to his country's interests." (From letter to Robert Allen, June 21, 1861.)

"Now, if you should hear anyone say that Lincoln don't want to go to Congress, I wish you as a personal friend of mine, would tell him you have reason to believe he is mistaken. The truth is, I would like to go very much. Still, circumstances may happen which may prevent my being a candidate.

"If there are any who be my friends in such an enterprise, what I now want is that they shall not throw me away just yet." (From letter to Richard S. Thomas, February 14, 1843.)

"No client ever had money enough to bribe my conscience or to stop its utterance against wrong, and oppression. My conscience is my own—my Creator's—no man's. I shall never sink the rights of mankind to the malice—wrong or avarice of another's wishes, though those wishes come to me in the relation of client and attorney." (Springfield, 1856.)

from Abraham Lincoln Quarterly 1941 Analysis of Character of Lincoln.)

"Do you see those papers crowded into those pigeonholes? They are the cases that you call by that long title 'cowardice' in the face of the enemy, but I call them, for short, my 'leg cases.' But I put it to you, and I leave it for you to decide for yourself: If Almighty God gives a man a cowardly pair of legs how can he help their running away with him?"

"* * * No one need ever expect me to sanction the shooting of a man for running away in battle. I won't do it. A man can't help being a coward any more than he could help being a humpback, if he were born with one." (Complete works, September 11, 1863, Washington, D. C.)

"I believe the will of God prevails; without Him all human reliance is vain; without the assistance of that Divine Being I cannot succeed; with that assistance I cannot fail." (Sandburg, War Years.)

"I believe in praise to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the Universe." (Sandburg, War Years.)

"I regret my defeat moderately, but am not nervous about it." (From letter to E. B. Washburne, Springfield, February 9, 1855.)

"I feel like the boy that stumped his toes—it hurt too bad to laugh, and he was too big to cry." (After defeat by Douglas November 1858.)

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy." (Springfield, Ill., circa 1858.)

"If the good people, in their wisdom, shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined." (Address at New Salem, Ill., March 9, 1832.)

"Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government, which our grandfathers employed to establish it and our own fathers have already employed once to maintain? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out?" (Opinion of the draft, Washington, August 15, 1863.)

"Finally I insist that if there is anything that is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions." (Speech at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854.)

"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind; and therefore, without entering upon the details of the question, I will simply say that I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number." (From address to Germans in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1861.)

"I am very glad the elections this autumn have gone favorably, and that I have not, by native depravity or under evil influences, done anything bad enough to prevent the good result. I hope to 'stand firm' enough to not go forward fast enough to wreck the country's cause." (From letter to Zachariah Chandler, Washington, November 20, 1863.)

"I am thankful to God for this approval of the people; but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity." (After results of election to Presidency second time, Washington, November 9, 1864.)

"The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections." (Annual message to Congress, Washington, December 6, 1864.)

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." (Final paragraph of the Emancipation Proclamation, Washington, January 1, 1863.)

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." (First inaugural address, Washington, March 4, 1861.)

"I am the most miserable man living. If what I feel were equally distributed over the whole human family, there would not be one cheerful face on earth. Whether I shall ever be better, I cannot tell; I awfully forebode I shall not. To remain as I am is impossible; I must die or be better, it appears to me." (Letter to John T. Stuart, Springfield, after broken engagement to Mary Todd, January 23, 1841.)

"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." (Said to have been quoted by Lincoln in speech at Clinton, Ill., September 8, 1858.)

"Many free countries have lost their liberties, and ours may lose hers; but if she shall, may it be my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert her, but that I never deserted her. * * * The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause that we deem to be just. It shall not deter me. * * * Let none falter who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But if after all we shall fail, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our consciences, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgments and adored by our hearts, in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending." (Speech in House of Representatives at Springfield, Ill., December 20, 1839.)

"The struggle of today is not altogether for today—it is for the vast future also. With a reliance on providence all the more firm and earnest let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us." (Annual message to Congress, Washington, December 3, 1861.)

After the ceremonies at Gettysburg, Edward Everett, who had been the main speaker of the day, wrote to Lincoln: "Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in 2 hours as you did in 2 minutes."

To this courteous compliment Mr. Lincoln replied on the same day:

"In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure." (Washington, November 20, 1863, complete works.)

"I am concerned to know, not whether the Lord is on my side, but whether I am on the Lord's side." (Washington, D. C., circa 1862, Tarbell.)

"If we do right God will be with us, and if God is with us we cannot fail." (Proclamation for a Day of Prayer, Washington, July 7, 1864.)

"I am thankful to God for this approval of the people; but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from

headway in the world, that I drop back in a month of idleness as much as I gain in a year's sowing." (Letter to Joshua F. Speed, Springfield, Ill., July 4, 1842.)

"I have been driven many times upon my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day." (Told to Noah Brooks, Harpers Magazine, July 1865.)

"For myself I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States." (Annual message to Congress, Washington, December 6, 1864.)

"We must not promise what we ought not, lest we be called on to perform what we cannot." (From speech at Bloomington, Ill., May 29, 1856.)

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relations, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built." (From reply to a committee from Working-Men's Association of New York, Washington, March 21, 1864.)

"In this and like communities public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed." (From a speech at Ottawa, Ill., August 21, 1858.)

"Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiating of his temper and the loss of self-control. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right; and yield lesser ones, though clearly your own." (To James M. Cutts, Washington, October 26, 1863.)

"I do not think I could myself, be brought to support a man for office, whom I knew to be an open enemy of, and scoffer at, religion. Leaving the high matter of eternal consequences, between him and his Maker, I still do not think any man has the right thus to insult the feelings, and injure the morals, of the community in which he may live." (To the voters of the Seventh Congressional District, July 31, 1846.)

"Holding it a sound maxim that it is better only sometimes to be right than at all times wrong, so soon as I discover my opinions to be erroneous I shall be ready to renounce them" (Announcement made to people of Sangamon County, Ill., March 9, 1832.)

"Stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." (From a speech at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854.)

"I'll do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference." (Washington, 1862.)

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his or-

phan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." (Second inaugural address, Washington, March 4, 1865.)

"If you think you can slander a woman into loving you or a man into voting for you, try it till you are satisfied." (From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.)

"I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and if it be the pleasure of God, to die by." (From a speech at Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1860.)

"In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity." (Second annual message, Washington, December 1, 1862.)

"With my own ability I cannot succeed, without the sustenance of Divine Providence, and of this free, happy, and intelligent people. Without these I cannot hope to succeed; with them, I cannot fail." (From a speech at Newark, N. J., February 21, 1861.)

"Gentlemen, let us drink to our mutual good health in this wholesome drink which God has given us. It is the only drink I permit in my family and in all conscience let me not depart from this custom on this occasion. It is the purest Adam's ale, from the spring." (To a committee from the Chicago Republican Convention, Springfield, Ill., May 19, 1860.)

"If it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right." (Lincoln's answer to a group of friends who advised him not to use the famous sentence "A house divided against itself cannot stand," September 17, 1858.)

"To give the victory to the right, not bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only are necessary. It only needs that every right thinking man shall go to the polls, and without fear or prejudice, vote as he thinks." (From notes for speeches, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1858.)

"Well, I cannot run the political machine; I have enough on my hands without that. It is the people's business—the election is in their hands. If they turn their backs to the fire and get scorched in the rear, they'll find they have got to sit on the blisters." (To a Cabinet secretary, Washington, 1864.)

"Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be to add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor, leave it shining on." (From a speech before the Washingtonian Temperance Society, Springfield, Ill., February 22, 1842.)

"A man may say, when he sees nothing wrong in a thing, that he does not care whether it be voted up or voted down; but no man can logically say that he cares not whether a thing goes up or goes down which appears to him to be wrong." (From a speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1859.)



cere thanks for your Emancipation Proclamation. It will stand as the great act of the age. It will prove to be wise in statesmanship as it is patriotic. It will be enthusiastically approved and sustained, and future generations will, as I do, say God bless you for this great and noble act."

Hamlin was to eventually find the office of Vice-President to be a position of frustration — an office of great inherent power, but one of no immediate power whatsoever. He preferred to be on the floor of the Senate with a vote (not just when there was a tie) and patronage to distribute. Hamlin wrote J. Watson Webb on November 29, 1862 that, "he would have declined the vice-presidential nomination had he been at Chicago."

Eventually, Hamlin became identified with the "Radicals" of Congress, and one historian has summarized the decline of his political availability as a Vice-President in 1864 as follows: "If his nomination in 1860 had been due largely to party exigencies, his failure to receive a renomination in 1864 may be attributed to the same cause."

A question which has long fascinated students of Lincoln's administration is whether or not the President played a vital role in Hamlin's defeat for renomination. H. Draper Hunt in his biography, *Hannibal Hamlin Of Maine, Lincoln's First Vice-President*, Syracuse University Press, 1969 stated that: "In my view, logic and the weight of evidence clearly establish that Abraham Lincoln played the leading role in Hannibal Hamlin's downfall in 1864." Hunt further asserted that: "For what the President deemed compelling reasons, Hamlin had to make way for Andrew Johnson." A grandson of the Vice-President, Charles Eugene Hamlin, the author of *The Life And Times Of Hannibal Hamlin*, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1899, takes a decidedly opposite view regarding his grandfather's failure to be renominated in 1864.

From the standpoint of excitement, the vice-presidential nominations in the 1864 convention were far more spirited than for the higher office. This was in direct contrast to the contest of 1860. On the first ballot, the vote was 200 for Johnson, 150 for Hamlin and 108 for Daniel S. Dickinson. Before a second roll call could be taken, the switching of votes led to the official result of 494 for Johnson, 27 for Dickinson and 9 for Hamlin.

An old politician had remarked in 1848, when Hannibal Hamlin was elected to the United States Senate, that, "Your name ought to make you president some day." The prophecy would have come true except for the last-minute shift from Hamlin to Andrew Johnson for vice-president in the Baltimore convention of 1864. (See *Lincoln Lore*, No. 684, *The Hamlin vs Johnson Contest*, May 18, 1942.)

After retiring from the vice-presidency, Hamlin served about a year as collector of the Port of Boston, then for two years he served as president

of a railroad (Bangor to Dover), and, finally, he was re-elected to the Senate serving from March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1881. After retiring from the Senate, he served for a brief period as minister to Spain. Eventually, he retired in Bangor and became an elder statesman and one of the last surviving personal friends of President Lincoln.

Senator Henry L. Dawes described Hamlin as, "a born democrat, an interesting conversationalist, and an inveterate smoker and card player." Dawes also mentioned as characteristic of the man that he wore "a black swallow-tailed coat, and . . . clung to the old fashioned stock long after it had been discarded by the rest of mankind."

William A. Robinson in his biographical sketch of Hamlin prepared for *The Dictionary Of American Biography*, Volume IV, page 197, describes his physical appearance:

"Hamlin had a stocky, powerful frame and great muscular strength. His complexion was so swarthy that in 1860 the story was successfully circulated among credulous Southerners that he had negro blood."

Hamlin was married twice: on December 10, 1833, to Sarah Jane Emery (died April 17, 1855) and on September 25, 1856, to Ellen Vesta Emery, a half-sister of his first wife. The former vice-president died on July 4, 1891. He was survived by his wife and several children.

Most biographers and students are in agreement that Hamlin's association with Lincoln was the most important phase of his long political life, at least, that is the way it seemed to him.

Woman's Lib

Editor's Note: The propagandist would hardly research the writings of Abraham Lincoln for quotations to strike a blow for women's liberation. Lincoln was a man's man and he lived in a man's world, although he did occasionally have something nice to say about women. However, modern woman liberationists would likely brand Lincoln for his male chauvinism — an element that undoubtedly existed in his thinking that was typical for his day and age. A few random quotations provide us with some insight into what Lincoln thought about women in general and their problems in particular.

R.G.M.

By No Means Excluding Females

"I go for all sharing the privileges of the government, who assist in bearing its burthens (sic). Consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage, who pay taxes or bear arms, (by no means excluding females.)"

To the Editor of the
Sangamo Journal
New Salem, June 13, 1836

To Do Right — In All Cases With Women

"I want in all cases to do right, and most particularly so, in all cases with women."

To Mary S. Owens
Springfield, Aug. 16th, 1837

Woman's Work

" . . . the very first invention was a

joint operation, Eve having shared with Adam in the getting up of the apron. And, indeed, judging from the fact that sewing has come down to our times as 'woman's work' it is very probable she took the leading part; he, perhaps, doing no more than to stand by and thread the needle."

Second Lecture on Discoveries and Inventions
(February 11, 1859)

A Business Which I Do Not Understand

"The truth is I have never corresponded much with ladies; and hence I postpone writing letters to them, as a business which I do not understand."

To Mrs. M. J. Green
Springfield, Sep. 22, 1860

God Bless The Women Of America

" . . . I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of woman were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America!"

Remarks at Closing of
Sanitary Fair,
Washington, March 18, 1864

I Would Not Offer Her, Or Any Wife, A Temptation To A Permanent Separation From Her Husband . . .

" . . . Neither do I personally know Mrs. Hunt (Sallie Ward Hunt, wife of Daniel Hunt). She has, however, from the beginning of the war, been constantly represented to me as an open, and somewhat influential friend of the Union. It has been said to me, (I know not whether truly) that her husband is in the rebel army, that she avows her purpose to not live with him again, and that she refused to see him when she had an opportunity during one of John Morgan's raids into Kentucky. I would not offer her, or any wife, a temptation to a permanent separation from her husband; but if she shall avow that her mind is already, independently and fully made up to such separation, I shall be glad for the property sought by her letter, to be delivered to her, upon her taking the oath of December 8, 1863."

To Whom It May Concern
Washington, April 11, 1864

The Laboring Women In Our Employment, Should Be Paid . . .

"I know not how much is within the legal power of the government in this case; but it is certainly true in equity, that the laboring women in our employment, should be paid at the least as much as they were at the beginning of the war. Will the Secretary of War please have the case fully examined, and so much relief given as can be consistently with the law and the public service."

To Edwin M. Stanton
July 27, 1864

Note: Lincoln's endorsement is written on a letter from Governor Andrew G. Curtin forwarding a printed petition, which appeared to him "just and reasonable." The petition of twenty thousand working women in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is to be found in *The Collected Works Of Abraham Lincoln*, Roy P. Basler, Editor, Vol. VII, 1863-1864, page 467.

The Lady Would Be Appointed Chaplain

"This lady would be appointed Chaplain of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, only that she is a woman. The President has not legally anything to do with such a question, but has no objection to her appointment."

To Edwin M. Stanton
November 10, 1864

Note: Lincoln gave this communication to Ella E. Gibson (Mrs. Ella E. G. Hobart), who was an ordained minister. After being elected Chaplain and the election confirmed by the Colonel, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton declined to recognize the mustering on account of her sex, not wishing to establish a precedent.

First Ladies Of The White House

A lithograph published in 1903 by Thomas H. Devereux & Company, Chicago, U. S. A. is entitled "Ladies Of The White House." Twenty-two first ladies are depicted in the picture. All are wives of the Presidents except Martha Jefferson Randolph (Jefferson's daughter), Harriet Lane (Buchanan's niece), Martha Patterson (Andrew Johnson's daughter) and Mary Arthur McElroy (Arthur's sister). Actually, there are twenty-eight first ladies (including wives and

hostesses) up to the Theodore Roosevelt administration.

The artist who created this composite picture for some reason failed to include Elizabeth Monroe, Anna Harrison, Margaret Taylor and Jane Pierce. Rachel Jackson should not have been included in the group, as she died a few months before her husband's inauguration. Neither is Martha Patterson included in most compilations.

The Franklin Mint is currently minting commemorative silver medals of "The First Ladies Of The United States." They are featuring forty, first ladies (wives of Presidents) with the exception of: Martha Randolph (Jefferson's daughter), Emily Donelson (married Andrew Donelson, Jackson's ward), Sarah Jackson (married Jackson's adopted son), Angelica Van Buren (married Van Buren's son), Harriet Lane (Buchanan's niece), Mary McElroy (Arthur's sister) and Mary McKee (Harrison's daughter).

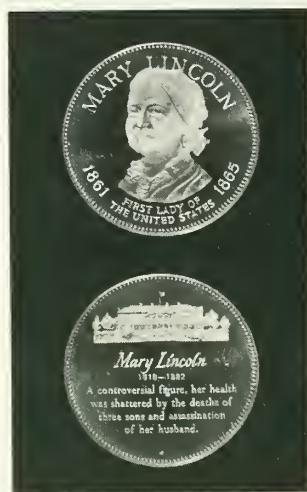
An attractive 41 page pamphlet by Gertrude Zeth Brooks entitled *First Ladies Of The White House* accompanies the forty medals which are being struck by the Franklin Mint. The biographical sketch of Mrs. Lincoln follows:

A Controversial Figure

"With her radiant prettiness and winsome smile, Mary Todd Lincoln had been accustomed to getting everything she wanted from her well-to-do parents. But during the Civil War, she not only fulfilled the

social obligations imposed by her position as First Lady, but also provided the comforts of home for her husband, Abraham Lincoln.

"The times were exceedingly painful for her. Edward, the first of three Lincoln sons to die, had passed away in 1850. Her husband was Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army, while her three half-brothers and her brother-in-law died fighting for the Confederacy.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Obverse and reverse of the commemorative silver medal of Mary Lincoln produced by The Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pennsylvania 19063. This is one of a series of forty medals of "The First Ladies Of The United States." Only one other medal in the Foundation's vast collection of Lincoln medallie art bears the likeness of Mary Todd Lincoln.

Mary measured up to the pressures even though the strain eventually took its toll on her health.

"Though Mary soothed her husband during his term of office, she couldn't fully appraise the difficult political situations into which he had been thrust. She was at times unable to control her temper which terrorized the servants and estranged friends. She bought expensive clothing and jewelry. As a result of the death of her 11-year-old son, Willie, in 1862, Mary's life was even more tormented. The public chose her as a target upon which to vent its frustration with the Civil War, and she was accused of personal ambitions for power. After a third son, Tad, died of typhoid, Mary's last son, Robert, took legal measures to put her in a place of safety. She was pronounced insane by a jury after her son testified that she had not been normal since the assassination.

"In the custody of her sister, Mary's last years were spent in the house in Springfield, Illinois, where she and Abe had been married. On July 16, 1882, Mary Todd Lincoln died wearing her wedding ring engraved with the words: 'Love is Eternal.'



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The first ladies are listed (back row left to right) as follows: Martha Washington, Martha Jefferson Randolph, Rachel Jackson, Angelica Van Buren, Lelia Christian Tyler, Harriet Lane, Mary Todd Lincoln, Eliza McCordle Johnson, Martha Patterson, Julia Dent Grant, Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mary Arthur McElroy. (Front Row) Abigail Adams, Louisa Catherine Adams, Sarah Childress Polk, Dorothy P. Madison, Abigail Fillmore, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Lucy Webb Hayes, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Wm. McKinley.

Shriner - writer Jan 1865 No. 10

THE LETTER BOX.

B. H. P., Canada.—The alleged quotation from Lincoln in the Toronto *Globe* reads thus:

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven, but we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious God who preserved us. Intoxicated with unbroken successes, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us. It behooves us to humble ourselves before the offended Power, and to confess our national sins, to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

During the Civil war the ministers of the God-in-the-Constitution brand pestered Lincoln to issue proclamations for prayer and thanksgiving. The quotation does not sound like Lincoln; if it occurred in one of his proclamations it was doubtless written by the clergy. But Lincoln was not always consistent with himself. Without being an abolitionist, and having already as a member of Congress moved an extension of the Fugitive Slave law, he as President abolished slavery "to save the Union." If he deferred to the religious element so far as to appoint religious days, he probably had the same purpose in view; he did not care to invite theological odium by standing out against the bigots when he risked nothing by humoring them. You ask if he gave expression to hypocritical sentiment for political effect. Probably he did. It is the habit of politicians.

“Well,

Something Had to Be Done, and as There Did Not
Appear to Be Any One Else to Do it,

I did it.”

A. LINCOLN.

Forty times a day in every office, every department likely enough, something has to be done, ought to be done, right then and there, and just because it doesn't happen to fall in the cut and dried line of regular duty, is allowed to slip by disregarded.

We're all guilty of this. “Somebody will pick it up”—“Oh, they'll look after that—somehow”—“Maybe”—and again “maybe not.”

But Abraham Lincoln wasn't the type to pass by where there was something needful to be done, just because there did not appear to be any one else to do it—*he did it!*

And if Abraham Lincoln was not too important to be helpful and thoughtful and willing to lend a hand—are we? I ask you—are we?

—*The American Conservationist.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN on LAW and GOVERNMENT

Lincoln declared "The leading object of government is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from the shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all, to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

With a clearer understanding of the American system of government than possessed by any other man, Lincoln saved it from breaking to pieces and kept it to give us the prosperity which is ours.

The existence of the American government with the continued realization of its objects so clearly defined by Lincoln depends on the regard and reverence for the law by the American people.

Because Lincoln's understanding of the American people equaled his comprehension of the principles of their government, he said:

"I know the American people are much attached to their government—yet if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, the alienation of their affections from the government is the natural consequence.

"Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap.

Let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges.

Let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs.

Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice."

What Lincoln said was eternally reasonable and right.

It is therefore reasonable and right today.



Abraham Lincoln

Endorsed this Statement:

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals. . . . There must be no attempt to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated."

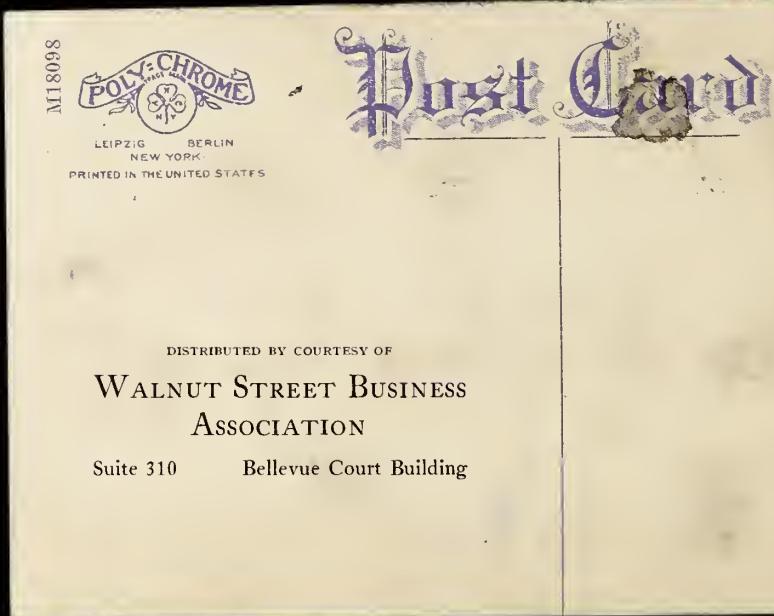
AND HE SAID:

"The next great question will be the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic. . . . My head and my heart, my hand and my purse will go into that work."

Let Us Measure up to His Standard

POCKET LEAFLET.

20 cents per 100; postage prepaid.
National Temperance Society, 373 Fourth Ave.,
New York.





Marvin C. Mobley
P.O. Box 425
Decatur
Georgia
©

More
Words
of
Abraham
Lincoln
that the
Race-Mixers
Never
Quote

* Eternal Truth Never Changes! On Aug 14, 1862, Abraham Lincoln, speaking to a delegation of some 500 free Negroes in Washington, said to them: "You and we are different races.

We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it be right or wrong need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly. Many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this be admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated.

"Even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with white people. On this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal

of a single man of ours, go where
you are treated the best, and
the ban is still upon you. I
cannot alter it if I would...

... See your present condition -
the country engaged in War,
our White men cutting one another's
throats, and then consider what
we know to be the truth. But
for your race among us
there would be no War, although
many men engaged on either side
do not care for you one way
or the other. It is better for
us both, therefore, to be separated."

*

-SEE PAGE 370, VOL. 5, WORKS OF
LINCOLN, Roy P. Basler, Editor
Pub. by Rutgers University

* Abraham Lincoln
Said:-

"There are white
men enough to marry
all the white women,
and black men
enough to marry
all the black women..
... I do not
understand that
there is any place
where an alteration
of the social and
political relations
can be made
except in the
State legislature.."

"...A separation of
the races is the

only perfect prevention
of amalgamation."

And Abraham Lincoln,
speaking in Cincinnati,
September 17, 1859,
exclaimed:-

"The people of these
United States are
the rightful masters
of both Congresses
and Courts, not to
overthrow the Constitution
but to overthrow the
men who pervert
THE Constitution."

— SEE PAGES 242 and 263 of
THE LINCOLN ENCYCLOPEDIA,
Archer H. Shaw, Editor
— Pub. by MACMILLAN, N.Y.C., 1950

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